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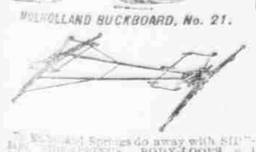

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CHAPTER V.

MARK'S SUSPICIONS INCREASE.

In the joyous excitement of meeting Philip again Florence had almost forgotten Herbert Archer's proposal, and the alarm and indignation it had occasioned her. She had had neither time nor opportunity to acquaint either her aunt or uncle with what had occurred, and the blow on her temple which might, by being remarked, have led up to it, was concealed by her hair.

When, therefore, in her own chamber she recalled the events of the day, both her alarm and indignation were modified. How could she feel alarm, with Philip, now her acknowledged betrothed, near to protect her? And her own exceeding happiness made her experience pity for the suffering of one whose fault was loving her too ardently.

Reflecting upon it, she deemed it the greatest kindness to her discarded lover merely to state he had proposed and been refused, without entering upon the manner of his proposal, which she felt, by arousing her uncle's scorn, if not anger, would shut the doors of Shady Creek against him for ever. As to Philip Bathurst, when he awoke the next morning, he found it at first rather difficult to believe that he was really under the same roof as Florence; and, what was more, her accepted lover with her uncle's consent. There was only one obstacle to be overcome before he made her his wife—the getting enough to keep a wife upon.

"But I don't despair of that," he exclaimed, as he sprang up. "What men have done surely can I, and I'll not let the grass grow beneath my feet either. If once I can bag enough nuggets to buy a station and stock it, I'll work like the shepherd kings of old, and, with the colonel's experience and advice, will soon get a sufficiently extensive sheep run to make my sweet Flo mistress of."

Charles Bathurst's anger against his nephew had been so extreme that his disinheritance had been pitiless, and he had refused him the smallest assistance to commence his new life upon.

"Go and work if you will," he had exclaimed, "and if your wife hands prove unfit, starve—do you understand? —starve. I will not help you."

"If will and energy be present," Philip had rejoined quietly, "the hands, however white, that can pull an oar or handle a rifle, can use a spade or pick, and the fortune so gained will be sweeter than the one obtained by dependence and the sale of one's liberty."

"I hope you will find it so," was the sneering retort.

"Whether I do or no, of course will not matter to you," went on Philip, "I may perish in the bush, or succumb to fever at the diggings; but be assured of this, Uncle Bathurst, I will starve and die before I will ask you for one shilling to prevent either."

So they had parted. Philip had packed his portmanteau, and that very night had slept in his foster-brother's cottage, and the next morning had commenced their new life with just a hundred and fifty pounds between them.

The spirit of wisdom and economy at once had seized Philip, who had prepared the most serviceable of outfits, and as now he looked in the glass, after expending an extra quarter of an hour over his toilet, he laughed heartily in comparing his bronzed bearded self with the aristocratic young gentleman who had sauntered away life at Brighton.

"What do I care?" he thought; "this existence is far more manly: it seems to give one a better right to live, and I'll wager it makes no difference in my darling's love. Hallo! there she is flitting among her flowers like a butterfly. What a sluggard she will think me."

And, with a last glance at himself in the glass, he ran downstairs. There is, however, many a slip 'twixt cup and lip, and on reaching the verandah Philip found that Flo had disappeared; but the colonel was there, on the point of paying a visit to the stock-yard, to which he persisted in carrying off his guest, who had to consent, though he cast a wistful glance round for her he had longed to see.

Only a few seconds before his appearance Flo had passed from the garden into a miniature wilderness of bushes to gather some large bronze-hued leaves with which to surround her flowers, her dog trotting by her side.

As she stooped to gather them, a low growl, and then a bark of welcome, caused her to raise her head, and she stepped quickly back upon perceiving Herbert Archer within two yards of her.

"Mr. Archer!" she ejaculated.

"My presence, I perceive, is as distasteful as unwelcome," he said sadly, almost humbly. "I knew it would be thus. Yet I could not help but come. Florence, I have been waiting this opportunity to speak to you, to crave your pardon—for—for—my words of yesterday."

"Indeed, Mr. Archer, they hardly merit it," she responded coldly.

"I know it. I know not what possessed me. I was mad—mad with love," he ejaculated. "No, no, do not fear; I no longer urge that; I am aware of my fate, and accept it. There is another more fortunate than I—another to whom I must give place—another, who is to receive your smiles, your caresses, while I have but your cold frowns. Oh, did you but know the wretched night I have passed! he proceeded passionately. "From the remembrance of the last look you gave me, from the knowledge that I had offended you—you whom I so love—you would pity me; I cannot bear it; such another night would kill me. Florence, I am here to pray, to humbly entreat pardon. Do not refuse."

He had flung himself at her feet, and now timidly—as it seemed, reverentially—clasped her dress.

Flo was startled, but more so at the change in him. He was wan and haggard. She could well believe in that sleepless night, and she did feel pity.

"Mr. Archer," she rejoined, as steadily as she could, "you had no right to address me as you did yesterday; that for a space you had lost all self-control must be your excuse. Your repentance wins my compassion, though I felt I could never feel kindly towards you again."

"Oh, Florence!" and he bowed his head on her dress.

"If, indeed, you wish my pardon, I give it sincerely."

"You forgive!" he cried, looking up. "Oh, Florence—angel!"

"Only," she proceeded, drawing a little back, "on condition that you never address a syllable of love to me again."

"Your will shall be my law," he answered, "only do not banish me. We were friends—I hoped to be more; do not punish my presumption by making me less. Forget the words I spoke yesterday."

"Most willingly," she responded, with a sense of relief. "Now, rise, Mr. Archer; this is no position for you."

"One instant," he pleaded. "Tell me this. Have I to entreat the pardon of others?—your uncle's, your aunt's?—How have they regarded me?"

"At present I have failed to find an opportunity of acquainting them with what occurred," she replied.

"They know nothing?" he repeated, quickly.

"Nothing as yet."

"Florence—I should say Miss Grainger, dare I ask for more than pardon—for silence? You cannot appreciate the humiliation a man experiences who loves, and is pointed at as—rejected. You have pitied me—I have read that in your eyes, too pure for concealment; you have promised to forget; in mercy to me, and the suffering it would give me, will you keep the utterance of my love a secret between us two?"

"Again I answer, most willingly," replied Flo, a greater gentleness in her manner, for she was touched by the earnestness of his manner, and the evident pain he was undergoing. "Mr. Archer, if the secret be between us two, the more easy will it be to forget. Let us say no more about it; but, if you will, let us continue friends."

With that impulse felt by all generous natures, Flo extended her hand. He took it, and held it with almost a nervous reverence.

"You are too good for me, far too good; but you are an angel, I—a man," he said. "As a sign that the past is dead, that henceforth we are friends—only friends—may I kiss your hand?"

Before she could reply, he had pressed his lips on the slender fingers; then he released them.

"You have made me a comparatively happy man, Miss Grainger," he remarked, "I will no longer detain you."

"Will you not come and see uncle?" she inquired, at a loss what to say.

"Not now, please, not now," he rejoined, with a waving motion of the hand. "Good-day."

Glad to be free, Flo made a similar response, and passed him where he yet knelt. Before quitting the trees she looked back. Herbert Archer was prone on the grass, his hands clutching it spasmodically, and his frame quivering with emotion.

"Poor, poor fellow!" thought the girl as she hurried on, tears of pity in her eyes.

She would have recalled her sympathy had she seen Herbert Archer as he rose up a few moments later. Wan and haggard yet, for he was in the fiend of the fierce war of jealousy, but his features wore a smile of triumph and satisfaction.

"When matters go so easily, it would be ungrateful to dream of failure," he reflected, as he quitted the spot. "I have conquered her fears, I have won her compassion; and, equally good, her silence. I can now visit Shady Creek as usual, and when fairer waters are attained Mat will be informed how little more of this Philip Bathurst sets he is here, what he intends to do—before I can form my plans, which I feel already success will crown."

Reaching the clump of trees where his horse was fastened, and which commanded Shady Creek Station, he looked back and his features darkened angrily as he beheld standing in the verandah, side by side, Philip Bathurst, his rival, and the woman he loved.

"Fool! fool! no doubt, he thinks himself," he muttered, "But, never—never," shaking his clenched hand.—"Little does either guess what the future has in store."

It was true. Even he did not divine all.

There are people who do not believe in presentiments. Mark Hilton was not one of them. He had a presentiment that danger was threatening his foster-brother, and he could not shake it off. Neither was he ignorant of the quarter from whence it would come. The expression of Herbert Archer's countenance when he first saw Philip haunted him, and his belief was strengthened when he learned his love for Florence Grainger.

"Whatever Mr. Phil may say," he pondered, "things must be queer out here that we would be attended in England, and that man is capable of doing it. I wish Mr. Phil would get off to the diggings."

But Philip Bathurst, despite his assurance that he would not let the grass grow beneath his feet, appeared in no haste to leave Shady Creek, where matters apparently were proceeding so evenly, that Mark's suspicions might have died out, but for one circumstance.

On the second night of his being there, some sharp words had arisen between him and Mat Greeve, which but for the stockman's interference would have ended in blows.

"Keep a civil tongue in your head, fellow," had remarked the stockman, angrily. "Remember Jeck here is an old and valued servant, while you are here only on trial."

"Well, can't the black nigger," growled Mat, "fight his own battles without yonder new importation doing it for him?" For Mark had taken the part of the aborigine whom the other had been goading by his ridicule. "If he wants a fight on his own account I'm ready for him;" and he began rolling up the sleeve from his brawny arm, at the same time casting an evil glance at Mark.

"We'll have no fighting here," put in the stockman, "and if you are of so quarrelsome a disposition, Mr. Mat, you won't do for us, so you may just tramp back to Mr. Archer and tell him so."

With another scowl and mutter, the man retreated to another part of the room.

"What a mang-dog ruffian he looks," remarked Mark to the stockman.

"Looks what he is, I reckon. Some ticket-of-leave convict, I suspect, whose throat is itching for the halter it merits. Mr. Archer ought to have sent him packing."

Mark had become interested at that name, and now asked, carelessly:

"He sent him? One of the servants he didn't want?"

"No, the day before yesterday he applied for work, and Mr. Archer, who hadn't any to give him, sends him on here, knowing master had some fresh cattle, and a heart that never sends any one adrift."

Mark became silent. His presentiment made him ready to catch at anything that seemed suspicious. And it did seem suspicious that Herbert Archer should have taken such interest in so villainous a fellow as Mat Greeve, and to send a place for him under the colonel's roof.

"How Mr. Phil would laugh at me," he reflected. "But I can't help that; I'll tell him nothing about it, only I'll keep a watch on Master Mat."

Indeed, the man had suddenly acquired a fascination for him, and furtively he kept his eyes on him as he sat smoking and chatting with the laborers. Suddenly he saw him glance swiftly up at the clock, then, after looking cautiously around, as one desirous to escape observation, move near the door. Here he paused, glanced round again, and, finding his companion's attention occupied, quitted the room. Mark waited one moment, then, impelled by a power he could not resist, followed.

As he entered the passage, a cool air showed that an outer door had been opened. He knew which, and strode to it. Pulling it slightly ajar, he beheld Mat Greeve rapidly, but with an appearance of skulk, making his way over to the stock-yard, but keeping in the shadow.

Mark paused no longer, not even to reason upon the wisdom or the folly of the proceeding, but closing the door, followed. Where could he be going at this time of night? And now it occurred to him that at the self-same hour he had missed him from the room on the previous evening.

"It's no concern of mine he might say; but I fancy it is. At least, though it end in a fight, I'll find out," thought Mark, as cautiously he tracked the gliding, skulking form of Mat Greeve into the bush.

CHAPTER VI.

MAT GREEVE HITS HIS MAN.

Mark Hilton, in the old country, had been a skilful deer-stalker, which served him somewhat in his present tracking of Mat Greeve. Using every available bush as a cover, he followed, keeping him in sight until they reached a part where the growth was thick; then, to his vexation, Mat vanished.

Cautiously Mark tried to discover the path he had taken, but in vain, and after a quarter of an hour he deemed it wisest to return to the station. Entering the general room, he had hardly been there twenty minutes when he perceived Mat slip in, and take his place in a distant corner. Then he could not have gone very far.

Mark resolved to keep a better watch the next evening. When it arrived, openly complaining of indisposition, he retired early to bed, or apparently did so, for directly he safely could he quitted the station and made for the clump of bushes, where he had been thrown off the scent before. Here he lay concealed, waiting.

He had not to wait very long. Speedily he heard some one approaching, and in the dim light, for the moon was only just silvering the top of the ranges, perceived Mat Greeve.

He passed so near, Mark might have touched him with his hand. Keeping him in sight he followed. Again Mat disappeared, but this time Mark saw how. He had passed between two bushes where there seemed no path.

After a pause, Mark, doing the same, found himself on a ledge some three feet broad, covered with short coarse grass. On one side was the dense bush, on the other a steep ravine, at the foot of which flowed the river.

The shadows of the bushes fell across the path, offering security, and Mark, hearing Mat Greeve's tread ahead, went on.

The ledge rose by a gradual incline, then sweeping round, made a rapid descent to a small opening, belted by trees and underwood.

Into this he was just in time to see Mat Greeve spring. At the same time a man came quickly out of the shadows towards him. Who was it? Mark strained his eyes to see. He felt certain it was Herbert Archer, but was not positive. Still he must be so before he left. How?

The two men stood in the deep shadow in earnest converse.

If he could but hear what they said his suspicions would be either confirmed or removed.

Again, how?

From where he was he could see, but not hear. Was there no way by which he could make a circuit. Cautiously he looked round. Before him were the bushes, behind, the ravine, on the ledge of which he stood.

What was he to do? Never, he resolved, to return until he had discovered if Mat's companion was Herbert Archer or no.

In his anxiety for a moment he forgot caution. He rose up, and for a second his head appeared above the bushes. There was the sharp report of a rifle.—Mark felt a violent blow on his shoulder, and knew he was hit.

He flung up his arms with a cry, reeled back, lost his footing, and fell over the ravine, crashing through the bushes.

No sooner had he fallen than Mat and Herbert Archer clambered to the spot.

"It's that confounded foster-brother of the new chap," exclaimed Mat Greeve. "I told you I thought he was watching me. Now he is done for."

"Would that his master were with him!" ejaculated Archer through his closed teeth. "It would save us no end of trouble."

"I reckon we'd better make sure there's even an end of this one," remarked Mat.

"How? Can you descend this steep side? Impossible!"

The other gave a short laugh.

"I reckon I did a worse when I cut and run from the convict settlement," he rejoined. "A chap learns a lot, and grows nimble when he's fighting for life and liberty. You wait here till I come back." And, seizing the tough stem of a bush, he swung himself into the ravine, which he began swiftly to descend.

Herbert Archer watched him anxiously, and when he had disappeared waited as anxiously for his return.

It was not long before he did so, and threw himself panting on the ledge.

"Well?"

"It's all right. He's done for," replied Mat Greeve.

"You saw him?"

"No; because the river's got him. He's tumbled flop in, and what my bullet began the water's finished."

"Are you sure?"

"Sure! Certain. Do you think a man could tumble down this here place with a bullet in him, and get up and quietly walk away? Besides, there's proof. His hat was bobbing about the stones."

"His hat! Where is it?"

"Where? In the water, a course.—You don't think I was such an idiot as to fish it out?" ejaculated Mat Greeve, contemptuously. "I ain't anxious for the property of a man with a bullet in in him to be found in my persession."

"True, I forgot. If it's found it will be thought the fellow tumbled in and was drowned?"

"If they don't find the body, which might alter their opinion," was the cool remark.

"In any case I don't see how we are to be suspected."

"Not you. I might; but I don't see how they could prove it. The bullet wouldn't fit my pea-shooter, and," as Herbert Archer started, then turned fiercely, "it would never be suspected that it was yours. It's my advice now that we make tracks for home."

"Yes. We must not be seen near this spot. But about Philip Bathurst?"

"Without this alters his plans he sets out for the bush in three days. It's my opinion that you'd better attempt nothing until he's off. And if you attempt it on him, a man killed more or less out here ain't taken into much account."

"I agree with you and will wait. We had better not leave here together. So good-night."

He moved some paces, then half turning, asked:

"By the way, if you are suspected for—this, what will you do?"

"Take again to the bush," laughed Mat Greeve, coolly. "Where, a course, you'll keep me until I can do it for myself."

"Don't fear. Be cautious, and I'll not desert you."

"I'd just like to see you do it," grinned Mat Greeve to himself, as he watched the other hasten along the ledge.

Five minutes after this Mat followed, returned to the station, and joined the rest.

Herbert Archer found it difficult to sleep that night, from the sound of the whirl and rumbling of waters, rushing over a drowned man.

Mat Greeve slept like a top.

Not until the following morning was Mark Hilton's absence remarked. Then, not until the men's breakfast hour, his non-appearance at which, however, did not occasion much surprise. He had gone early to bed, and probably had risen early and strolled out.

But when hour after hour went by, and no Mark, the intelligence of his disappearance was communicated to the colonel, and finally to Philip Bathurst, whose anxiety was instantly aroused. Had he strolled into the bush and lost himself?

Had he fallen into the clutches of bush-rangers, or some evil-disposed aborigines?

Mark had already become a favorite, and search parties were eagerly formed. All through the day the bush rang with the peculiar Australian cry, "co-hee," but no answer came. Night fell, and the parties returned dispirited, unsuccessful, and Philip was in despair, for the strongest affection had subsisted between him and his foster-brother. Even Flo's sympathy failed to console him, and but for the colonel's reasoning he would not have let even darkness interrupt the search.

At early dawn, after a sleepless night, it was resumed, and before noon a clue was discovered. The missing man's hat was found in the river, and on one of the boulders in its bed drops of blood. On further search it was ascertained that a portion of the overhanging ledge had given way, and that some heavy body had fallen through the bushes lining the side of the ravine.

Even to Philip Bathurst Mark's fate seemed now plain. He had evidently been strolling near, had come too close to the edge, had fallen, and been killed by the fall, the river washing away, save those few spots, the traces, while it had carried the unhappy man's body with it, hiding it perhaps in some deep water-hole.

When the dry season came the skeleton might be found, but until then it's recovery was hopeless.

"Ah, Flo, darling," exclaimed Philip when she sought to comfort him, "you cannot imagine how poor Mark loved me. He would have given his life any day in my service."

"I can believe it, Philip. The false grasses on some of the ledges of the mountain ranges are deadly treachorous. But, Philip, there are others, dear, of whom you must think beside your poor foster-brother."

"Of you, dearest. Ah, yes. Mark gone I should have had small heart for the gold-fields had I not you for an incentive," he answered, fondly regarding her; "still his loss has been a crushing blow to me. He was so leal and true. I thought there was any chance he had escaped—that he was not dead——"

"I fear, Philip, there is no chance," rejoined Flo, sadly; "the men have searched every inch of the surrounding bush, so if he had even crawled among them to die he would have been found."

"You are right, love. Then there is no reason for my delaying my departure to-morrow, though I take with me a heavy heart."

"My kind Philip," whispered the girl as she leaned her head on his breast.—Then she rose up quickly as the door opened.

It was the colonel, but he was not alone. With him came a portly-dressed man, with stooped shoulders, bright eyes, shaggy brows, and a long, grizzled, but over-clean beard, that covered all the lower part of his face.

"Philip," said the officer, "I bring you proof, I think, of your foster-brother's fate, if more were needed. This old Jew just now craved rest at the station, being on his way to the diggings. While he was receiving refreshment, Davis, the stockman, recognized this stick he carries as Mark's. Is it so?"

Philip stepped quickly forward, and the Jew placed it readily in his hand.

"His!" he exclaimed. "Indeed it is. I remember his cutting it as we came through the bush. And see, here are his initials. Where did you get this?" he demanded of the Jew.

"Eh? Vat do you say?" asked the latter, in a thin, husky voice, putting his hand to his ear.

"The poor fellow is deaf," remarked the colonel.

Philip Bathurst repeated the question louder.

"In the river, young shentleman," replied the Jew. "Just ver it takes the bend at Schwollen Creek. The shape was shingular; that's vy I took the trouble. If you vant it, if it ish your friend's, take it."

"I will, and thank you. It is as you say, colonel. There can be no doubt now. Poor, poor Mark!"

He turned away to hide his emotion, and the colonel dismissed the Jew back to the kitchen.

"That is a strange, fearless, and persevering race," he remarked. "That fellow has, he says, come all the way from Sydney, getting a lift where he was able, on his way to the diggings. As far as I can see, he has small capital and less luggage. Yet he speaks hopefully of his future."

"Which, being a Jew," said Philip, trying to smile, "will, according to the world's opinion, be golden. At least, we must confess that idleness is not their failing. They may wither, but they never rust. You say, colonel, that he is bound for the diggings. I owe him something for bringing me this memento of poor Mark. If he is not in a hurry, let him bear me company to-morrow. He can ride my foster-brother's horse, for which I can get a better price at the diggings than here."

"That's true; and if this Jew, Philip, be an honest Jew, be sure another of their failings is not ingratitude."

The Jew, on hearing the proposal, jumped at it with delight, and was by no means loth to pass the evening by the comfortable fire over which he cowered, his deafness debarring him from joining much in the conversation. But if his tongue was idle, his bright keen eyes were not. From beneath their shaggy screen of brows they were ever restless and on the alert.

The next morning, a few hours after dawn, Philip Bathurst's horse, with well-stored saddle-bags, was led round.

The colonel considerately went to inspect them while the young people said farewell.

It was a long time taking place. The officer had to cough once or twice to hasten it. Finally, Philip pressed Flo again to his heart ere he tore himself away.

"Pray for me, dearest," he said.

"Is it likely I should forget, Philip? Heaven watch over you, dear, and bring you safely and speedily back."

One part of that prayer Heaven answered.

Then came a long, fond look, a lingering pressure of the hand, then Philip ran to the gate, bade the colonel farewell, sprang to his saddle, and with a last wave of his hat to Flo quickly overtook the Jew, who had ridden on a little, when both put their animals at a quicker pace.

"Ho for the diggings and fortune!" thought Philip, adding with a sigh, "Ah, if only my poor Mark were with me."

[To be Continued]

Things one Would Rather Have Left Unsaid

Caller. "Only fancy, Mrs. Dowderly, I was very nearly calling on your neighbour, Mrs. Masham, whose day at home it is too! when I suddenly remembered I wasn't dressed for paying calls!"

THE DEVIL.

Men don't believe in a devil now, as their fathers used to do:
They've forced the door of the broadest creed to let his Majesty through:
There isn't a print of his cloven foot, or a fiery dart from his bow,
To be found in earth or air to-day, for the world has voted so.

But who is mixing the fatal draught that palsies heart and brain,
And loads the earth of each passing year with ten hundred thousand slain?
Who blights the bloom of the land to-day with the fiery breath of hell,
If the devil isn't and never was? Won't somebody rise and tell?

Who dogs the steps of the toiling saint, and digs the pits for his feet?
Who sows the tares in the field of Time where ever God sows His wheat?
The devil is voted not to be, and of course the thing is true;
But who is doing the kind of work the devil alone should do?

We are told he does not go about as a roaring lion now;
But whom shall we hold responsible for the everlasting row
To be heard in home, in Church, in State, to the earth's remotest bound,
If the devil, by a unanimous vote, is nowhere to be found?

Won't somebody stop to the front forthwith, and make his bow and show
How the frauds and the crimes of the day spring up, for surely we want to know,
The devil was fairly voted out, and of course the devil is gone;
But simple people would like to know who carries his business on.

A PARADISE FOR TRAMPS.

A Little Place in New York Where a Square Meal Can Be Had for a Few Cents.

After a very pleasant lunch in Park Row, Detective Gilbert Carr said to a reporter, "We know how all decent people live; suppose we see how the beggars and tramps eat their food. Let us go to Tramps' Hall." Tramps' Hall is a small restaurant, if it can be so styled, in Pearl street near Chatham. The sign over the door bears the inscription, "Small Delmonico." There are a half dozen tables and twenty-four stools in the place. The tables are made of rude material and are covered with white oilcloth. There are a few cheap pictures and theatrical show bills hung up on the walls. The kitchen is in the rear and communicates with the eating place by means of a door in which an aperture has been cut. Through this door the dishes ordered by customers are handed out. The cook and the kitchen are rigidly kept in seclusion. No outsider is allowed to enter the mysterious laboratory in which the repasts of the Lazarenes of New York are prepared. There are no waiters, for the proprietor, Mr. H. Barnaby, is too wise to trust strangers in so economical a business. He acts as waiter and cashier, and his deep trousers pocket is the tail from which he makes change. Mr. Barnaby is an adipose Dallas of an obsequious nature, something in the way of a cross between Mr. Wanlie's fat boy and Uriah Heep. He fairly bubbles over with good nature and impresses a casual visitor with the idea that he is ready at any moment to throw his arms around the stranger's neck and kiss him on both cheeks, after the traditional and repugnant Italian fashion. A motley crowd was partaking of Mr. Barnaby's cheer. There were two mendicants and two blear-eyed women who share their spoils, a cripple who hobbles about on the stumps of his legs, an organ-grinder who had deposited his instrument under the table where he sat, and a vagabond dressed in soldier's uniform, who is doubtless familiar to the general public as a broken-down veteran who lost his arm at Fredericksburg. The plates were of the coarsest crockery, the knives and forks of the commonest kind and the spoons of pewter. "It does not pay to have expensive articles here," said Detective Carr, with an explanatory smile; "the customers might be tempted to leave the house and take them with them."

On leaving Tramps' Hall Detective Carr said to the reporter: "There is no mystery about the matter. In the bowls the unused food left on their plates by guests at meal-time is sorted out when brought back to the kitchen. Every evening Mr. Barnaby calls with his wagon, secures it and recompenses the cook with whom he is doing business. That is the cook's perquisite, so it is that the precise article which a surfeited millionaire refused to his stomach yesterday is consumed complacently to-day by "One-eyed Jimmy" or "Slobbery Mike" in "Tramps' Hall."

Daly and His Clocks.

Augustin Daly is one of the few managers who use real clocks when it is necessary to have a timepiece on the stage. He has thus accumulated about a dozen, and keeps them going in his workshop over his stage, when they are not wanted, instead of sending them to the property room. Some are valuable mantel-clocks, and others are like those our grandfathers used. He always keeps them going. I had occasion to go into his workshop to see him the other evening. It was just two minutes to 9 as I entered, according to the hands of the eleven clocks I counted in the room. I had just begun my conversation, when the tall entry clock began its buzz and clanging striking of the hour; then the others followed until all the tones of a full set of bells were chiming. They gave about the same strokes in all before they got through. "Yes, I like to have them in here," said Mr. Daly. "Their ticking takes the place of company, and doesn't disturb me in my work. I thus have the pleasure of both at the same time.—[New York Cor.

Noted Men and Great Men.

Prof. Albert S. Bolles, of the University of Pennsylvania, said recently: Nothing is easier nowadays and to make a noted man. The newspapers can easily manufacture one in a night. Mr. Vanderbilt was, perhaps, as noted as Prince Bismarck or Mr. Gladstone, yet he ought not to be classed among the great men of the world. A numerous class of men become noted through newspaper advertising, and another class by joining the Puff and Tickle Society. We have heard much about the money inflationists, but the members of the Puff and Tickle Society have practiced the arts of inflation with far greater skill and effect. If they do not wear thicker clothes than other people to protect them from the weather, they certainly do wear thicker cuticles to protect them from some of the usually unpleasant excitants of the outer world. We need not mourn, therefore, if the noted men are less numerous than in other states.

Peculiar Malice.

The angriest girl in New York is probably the one whom the Philadelphia Press thus immortalized the other day: "Miss——, of New York, left for home yesterday. She has been staying with Mrs.——, Chestnut street, and has been treated with much attention during her visit. She is so charming and pretty that she has frequently been mistaken for a Philadelphia girl at the numerous tea and theatre parties at which she has been the special guest." There is feminine malice under that pretended sweetness. No man ever devised it.

"It has left a void that can not be easily filled," as the bank director touchingly remarked of the absconding cashier.

GIFTS.

BY EMMA LAZARUS.

"Oh, World-God, give me wealth!" the Egyptian cried.
His prayer was granted. High as heaven, behold
Palace and pyramids the brimming tide
Of lavish Nile washed all his land with gold.
Armies of slaves toil-blunt-wise at his feet,
World-circling traffic roared through mart and street.

His priests were gods, his spice-balmed kings enshrined,
Set death at naught in rock-ribbed charnels deep.
Se

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - MAY 7, 1886.

MR. GLADSTONE emphatically denies the ridiculous story recently circulated that he has decided to join the Catholic Church and that he had requested the decision to be kept secret for six months, for political reasons.

THE Grand Jury of Philadelphia in their report to Judge Hare's court on Friday last suggested to the next Legislature the desirability of of establishing the whipping-post as a punishment for brutes in the shape of men who whip their wives.

THE railroads south of the Ohio River have designated the interval between May 1st and June 1st next as the time for a general change of guage from five feet to four feet nine inches, to correspond with the uniform guage of the railroad lines in the Northern and Western States. This is the most stupendous undertaking of the kind ever attempted, the change involving over 13,000 miles of road, located in ten States as follows: South Carolina, 1,320 miles; North Carolina, 900; Georgia, 2,413; Alabama, 1,803; Florida, 1,250; Missisippi, 776; Louisiana, 313; Kentucky, 1,113; Tennessee, 1,186; Virginia, 781. This change will make the railroand systems of the country uniform from Maine to California and from Manitoba to Mexico. It will save the immense expense and inconvenience caused by the transfer of freight from car to car.

THE Philadelphia *Record* began the tenth year of its publication on Monday last. At the outset of its career it had a daily circulation of 5,200, and its daily average now is nearly 112,000. The constant increased prosperity that has attended the *Record* during its brief existence of nine years is the fruit of the marked ability, industry and enterprise with which it has always been conducted. Beyond all question it is the cheapest and best newspaper in the United States.

"MR. CLEVELAND'S marriage with Miss Folsom," says the New York *World*, "will demonstrate the ability of young women to rise to positions of great prominence in the Republic in a very short time. Six years ago Grover Cleveland was a painstaking Sheriff in Western New York, and Miss Folsom was a gum chewing schoolgirl in aprons. Now, by force of circumstance and under the beneficent workings of free institutions, one of them is Chief Magistrate and the other is destined to preside over the Executive Mansion of one of the greatest of modern nations."

IT is announced from Berlin that the German Minister of Worship has officially notified the Lower House of the Prussian Diet of the government's agreement to revise the May laws and of the Pope's assent to the proposal that the government shall be notified of all appointments made by the Vatican. The controversy over the May laws between the Pope and the German government, has lasted about sixteen years, and an amicable adjustment of the dispute, which now seems to be assured, will no doubt cause a mutual feeling of relief and gratification both at Rome and Berlin.

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, of New Jersey, who is one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, recently delivered an opinion in a case involving the question of fraud in which he said: "It is insisted that the proceedings were all conducted according to the forms of law. Very likely. Some of the most atrocious frauds are committed in that way. Indeed the greater the fraud the more particular the parties to it often are to proceed according the strictest forms of law." This is the same Joseph P. Bradley who, as a member of the Electoral Commission, achieved special notoriety, if not infamy, in consequence of the remarkable change of view he experienced in regard to the final decision of the Commission on the night before it was rendered. That performance has ever since been regarded as the most shameless fraud of the present century, but Bradley justified himself for the part he played in it by seeking refuge under the "strictest forms of law." In the above extract Bradley accurately, but thoughtlessly describes the part taken by him and his seven associates in the consumation of that atrocious fraud.

M. S. QUAY took charge of the Treasury Department at Harrisburg on Monday last. Mr. Livsey, the retiring Treasurer, will hereafter act as Cashier, and Mr. Greenawalt, who was Cashier under him, will be Chief Clerk. It is a "extraordinary coincidence," as old Sam Wheeler would say, that just as soon as Quay assumed the duties of his office he began receiving "letters from all parts of the State from prominent Republicans pledging him their support" in the contest for the United States Senatorship next January. Now that Quay has commenced to run the Treasury he will undertake to run a few other things, the most important of which, at least to himself, will be to run the approaching Republican State Convention in the interest of A. Wilson Norris, of Philadelphia, who is a pet of Quay's, and who thinks he is the right man to be nominated for Auditor General. If he succeeds in bringing that result about his next objective point will be the United States Senatorship, not for some prominent, well qualified and deserving Republican who would do honor to the State and credit to himself, but for Matthew S. Quay, who enjoys along with his other claims to popular regard the enviable distinction of having been proclaimed by a Republican Convention in this county a short time before he was nominated for State Treasurer, to be a "brilliant statesman." Quay has a very big contract on his hands, but as he has usually heretofore shown his capacity to surmount the most formidable obstacles in his path, the chances are that he will accomplish both the purposes he now has in view.

ON Saturday last thirty thousand men quit work in Chicago and walked out of the various shops and factories in which they were employed because their employers would not consent to eight hours' work a day at the same wages they were paying for ten hours' work. In several other cities the same movement was inaugurated, and it is estimated that on Saturday night at least one hundred thousand men had struck for eight hours' work and ten hours' pay. There was no very serious disturbance on that day in Chicago, the hotbed of the turbulent foreign element composed of Germans, Poles and Bohemians, but some bloody work was done on Tuesdas night. During the delivery of an incediary speech by an Anarchist demagogue in the southwestern portion of the city a squad of police marched by, close to the speaker's stand. Three bombs were thrown from near the stand into the midst of the policemen. They exploded, instantly killing five of the officers. The police fired on the crowd with their pistols, and the fire was returned, and this was kept up for some time, resulting in twenty or more policemen being wounded, many of them dangerously, and at least fifty of the socialists, some of them fatally. There was a riot also in Milwaukee on Tuesday, but it was quelled by the military without any bloodshed. How this eight hour movement will be finally adjusted is hard to tell, unless the rule of paying for labor by the hour is adopted. The Communists who carry the red flag in Chicago and other cities are not Americans and only a few of them are American citizens; they are European vagabonds who never work, but who, like their revolutionary leader Johann Most, are bent upon the destruction of the entire fabric of peace and order in this country. They can never succeed in their unholy purpose and must be put down at all hazards.

THE Coinage Committee of the House made a report on yesterday week recommending the passage of the bill for the redemption of the trade dollars. The bill provides that for six months after its passage trade dollars shall be received at their face value in payment of all dues to the United States, and shall not be again paid out or issued in any other manner. Holders of the trade dollars, on presentation of the same, may receive in exchange therefor an equal amount of standard silver dollars, and the trade dollars so received shall be transmitted to the coinage mints and recoined into standard silver dollars. The report says that the amount which would be presented for redemption would not greatly exceed ten and a-half millions out of a total coinage of nearly thirty-six millions. It is thought that the amount now in this country is about seven millions, and that no very great amount of that which has been exported to China would ever be returned to the United States. It is to be hoped that this Congress will not adjourn like others before have done, without taking final action to ennable the people who hold trade dollars to get rid of them without incurring any loss. If this bill passes that result will be attained.

DR. BUTTERMORE, a prominent exmember of the Legislature from Fayette county, and Jesse Smith and M. B. Harding, of the same county, who were charged with conspiracy in obtaining $12,500 from the State Treasury for the erection of a hospital at Connellsville, on the representation that a similar sum had been subscribed and paid in by other citizens of Fayette county, as required by the act authorizing the erection of hospitals, when such was not the case, were tried at Harrisburg last week and convicted. A motion was made for a new trial, and the 15th instant was fixed for hearing the argument. At Smith's and Harding's request their counsel afterward withdrew the motion and asked that they be sentenced. They made a statement to the court declaring that they had acted throughout the business under Buttermore's instruction and had no dishonest purpose in view. Judge Simonton, believing that they were more sinned against than sinning, then sentenced them to pay a fine of $200 each and to be imprisoned in jail for one hour. Buttermore will not get off so easily when his case comes up again on the 15th, as there is hardly a single redeeming feature in his conduct throughout the whole matter.

THE Congressional Investigating Labor Committee, of which ex-Governor Curtin is chairman, went to St. Louis, last week and on Saturday addressed a letter to the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor regarding the serious losses to the commercial, agricultural and other interests of the entire country that have resulted from the labor troubles on the railroads in the Southwest, and earnestly requesting them through the proper official channels to discontinue the strike on the railroads referred to. Mr. Hayes, on behalf of the Knights of Labor Executive Committee acceded to the request and declared the strike at an end, to take effect on last Tuesday morning. Only a portion of the strikers will be taken back by the railroads, the places of a large number of them having been filled by other employes. This strike, which led to other strikes all over the country was entirely uncalled for as well as unauthorized, as Mr. Powderly himself has publicly declared, and has, of course, entailed an enormous loss upon the men who started it as well as upon the railroads of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas.

A DUBLIN dispatch of April 30th says that the official returns from all parts of Ireland enumerating crimes, evictions, etc., during the last quarter have just been published, showing that 598 families, comprising 3,477 souls in all, were dispossessed of their holdings, and that two hundred and fifty-six outrages were reported for the same period. This is a sad record for poor, old Ireland.

CHARLES S. WOLFE, of Union county, who made a great deal of noise in this State in 1881 and 1882 as an Independent Republican, is reported as saying: "I shall not vote the Republican ticket again in Pennsylvania, because that party doesn't seem to want reform." Nor will he vote the Democratic ticket, having made up his mind to swallow the doctrine of Constitutional prohibition or die in the attempt.

JOHN DUBOIS'S MILLIONS.

Pennsylvania's Lumber King Gives a $5,000,000 Estate to His Nephew.

On Tuesday of last week, John Dubois, the lumber king of Pennsylvania, filed in Clearfield an absolute deed conveying all his property, valued at about $5,000,000, to his favorite nephew, John E. Dubois. The deed bears date Jan. 17, 1884, so that, although for more than two years young John Dubois has been in his uncle's employ, taking orders from whatever superintendent he chanced to be working under, he has been the actual owner of the entire property. Nobody knew it but himself and his uncle. The senior Dubois, who is 77 years old, has been ailing lately, and decided to make the deed public. The only consideration in the deed is that John E. Dubois shall pay all debts and fill all contracts that his uncle may make till the day of his death.

His purpose in making the deed was to make sure that his business should go on in single and absolute ownership, just as he had conducted it for the period of twenty years, after his death, and that the 800 workmen in his employ should not be distressed by the stoppage or embarrassment of his enterprise. The deed makes no mention of any of the other heirs, of whom there are a great many, John Dubois being the only bachelor in a family of fourteen. It is left entirely to the conscience of John E. Dubois whether any of them shall ever have ary share in the estate or not. The young man is about twenty-five years old and unmarried. He was educated at Chester Military Academy.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says that John Dubois stood easily at the head of the lumber business of Pennsylvania. It is doubtful if there is any man between Maine and Michigan who owned more timber land and cut more timber than he did. Every year he cut and sawed about 36,000,000 feet of boards, enough to build the dwelling houses of a town of 10,000 inhabitants. He owned at the time of his death 33,000 acres of land in one connected body about his town of Dubois, on which there is standing about 350,000,000 feet of white pine lumber, besides many million feet of hemlock. About 8,000 acres of it is underlaid with a valuable vein of coal, being on the western side of the Reynoldsville basin.

Besides his large buildings in Pittsburgh, John Dubois had a one-fourth interest in a tract of 70,000 acres in West Virginia, which the axe has never touched, and large real estate interests in Havre de Grace and Williamsport. At Dubois, where he has lately lived, he owned mill improvements worth $750,000. When he went there, ten or twelve years ago, there were only three houses in the town. It now has 7,000 population.

John Dubois began life with almost no capital, and was a raftsman on the Susquehanna at the age of 17. His inventive genius helped him greatly. His mills are full of his devices. Whenever he found an impediment in his path, he invented something to overcome it. He recently recovered $30,000 from the Baltimere and Ohio Railroad Company for the use of his patent for deep-water foundations. The automatic dam which bears his name is well known. He owned about fifty patents altogether. He owned the fine hotel and about half the property in the town of Dubois, and had just completed a new opera house, the finest in the State outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

He got the first large start in his fortune by investing in cheap timber lands, and the secret of his large profits in recent years has been the perfection of his machinery and the variety of his products, which enabled him to use up all the timber he cut and avoid waste and middlemen's profits. He manufactured houses, and shipped them all fitted and complete, so that a hatchet and nails were all that were required to put them together at their destination. A rough pine log brought from the woods to his mill, over his own line of railroad, came out at the end of the works in the shape of boxes, boards, lath, and barrel heads. Every scrap was turned to profit. There was no waste except splinters and sawdust.

His works at Dubois have a capacity of 85,000 feet of lumber, 6,000 boxes, 5,000 barrel heads, and 60,000 shingles per day, besides a hemlock mill with a capacity of 40,000 feet daily, and a large tannery and machine shop. He had a farm of 1,000 acres, employed 800 men, and knew every one of them. He had been seriously ill for several months, and recently had Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, taken up to Dubois on a special train. He stayed just thirty-five minutes. Though a man of warm heart and genial disposition, Mr. Dubois never married. He never used liquor or tobacco.

Mr. Jefferson Davis.

We wisn to enter our protest against the manner in which the recent appearances and speeches of Mr. Jefferson Davis have been received by a large portion of the Northern press.

Our esteemed contemporaries seem to forget that this is a free country, and that Mr. Davis is no longer subject to arrest or trial, but enjoys the most perfect right to express freely and fully his ideas and emotions on all public questions, both of the present and of the past. Whatever he may say is open to be criticised and controverted. Other reasoning may be opposed to his. Other views may be advocated, and other sentiments may be preferred; but at the same time he is entitled to a hearing, and all the more to a patient, respectful, and attentive hearing, because of his defeat and the overthrow of his cause. What he says is sure to be worthy of consideration; and the proper answer to be made to it is the answer of reasoning, and not the answer of passion or prejudice.

For our own part, we hail with profound satisfaction the fact that Mr. Davis, the leader of the defeated in the greatest of civil wars, not only remains in his native land and among his own people, who followed him with unexampled enthusiasm and devotion throughout that mighty struggle, but that he remains unharmed, enjoying his property and friends, protected by the laws, free to go and come as he pleases, and to speak wherever men are willing to hear him. It seems to us that if there is anything sublime in his recent history it is the fact that no vengeance has been taken by the victorious people of the United States upon the less fortunate people of the South, nor any prohibitions imposed upon them debating the issues of the great contest not only as a matter of history and philosophy, but also as a matter of sentiment and feeling. As there was never another civil contest that equalled this one in its magnitude, its sacrifices and its heroism, not only on one side, but on both, so there never was any other Lost Cause where the losers were held free from all vengeful retaliation after it was over, and the victory determined.

We trust Mr. Davis may long and enjoy the affsection and respect of his fellow citizens. We hold that he and they—and not he more than they—committed an enormous mistake; but we nevertheless respect profoundly the purity of his charicter, the spotless record of his personal history, and the ability and sincerity which he applied, and still applies, to his work.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A woman in Maine, by constant reading of the Bible, has become convinced that she ought to obey its commands literally. Accordingly she attempted to gouge her eyes out to comply with the precept, "If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out." She was foiled in this, but succeeded in cutting off her arm. She is recovering, but still retains her peculiar convictions.

Eight Hours a Day.

Various labor organizations have for some time been considering the idea of making a general effort on the first of May to reduce the day's work to eight hours. Several months ago the co-operation of the Knights of Labor was sought, but refused, the officers of that order taking the sensible ground that a general reduction of the hours of labor to eight would involve a proportionate reduction of wages. Moreover, even if such a movement could expect general success under favorable circumstances, it was evident that it would be imprudent to begin on such short notice and with so little preparation. The request for eight hours might, of course, be granted, or a compromise entered into by employers in trades where business happens to be exceptionally brisk, but the expectation of a general compliance was pretty sure to be disappointed.

The Central Labor Union of this town and its local assemblies in other cities have been active in the matter, but each trade represented in the union has been free to act upon its own responsibility and for its individual advantage. Instead of a combined movement for eight hours, a combined movement for shorter hours has been set on foot, or is to be. Thus, the United Iron Workers want nine hours, the bakers some ten and some twelve, and some of the tailors eight to ten. But the United Pianomakers have already demanded eight hours and the furniture makers have notified their employers of a similar demand, while other trades are expected to do the same.

The result may in some cases be a compromise, but among people in the trades affected there seems to be a belief that a strike of considerable magnitude is imminent. In some respects the time is unfortunately chosen for a strike, the dull season already having set in, but the periods of depression when a general decline in wages is inevitable, everything else having declined, are invariably chosen for strikes, lockouts, and general contests of the sort.

With certain limits the movement for shorter hours attracts sympathy, but the question will not be settled by sympathy, but by the harder rules of practical business. That ten hours' pay will be given for eight hours' work is not seriously to be expected at present.

The sensible solution of the question is to pay, not by the day but by the hour.—*N. Y. Sun, Apr.* 29.

Everything is Lovely and the Goose Hangs High.

This expression is a corruption of an old-fashioned saying that originated in the early days of this country.

As most of you know, wild geese, when they migrate in autumn, form themselves into lines shaped like letter V, the lead, flying at the point, the two lines following; as they sail away, far above the trees, and beyond all danger from guns—on those cold mornings when the air is clear and the sky beautifully blue,—they seem full of glee, and join in a chorus, "*Honk, honk, honk!*"

Anybody who has heard those curiously sounding notes, never could mistake them. And the folks on the earth below who heard the birds' wild call, in old times, realized the happiness of the winged creatures in being so high and safe. And so it became quite natural, when two persons met each other under peculiarly favorable circumstances for this or that enterprise, for them to say: "Everything is lovely and the goose honks high!"—*St. Nicholas.*

A Word to Workers.

If your avocations are mentally or physically laborious, if they subject you to exposure in inclement weather, if they confine you to the desk, and are of a nature to involve wear and tear of the brain, and nervous strain, you may occasional require some renovating tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives new vigor to the organs of digestion, arouset the liver when inactive, which it very often is with people whose pursuits are sedentary, rehews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty endorsement of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. Admirably is it adapted to the medical wants of workers.

—John Marshall, F. R. S., says that if a person, especially a girl or womnn, whose clothing is on fire, will lie down in a horizontal position, the flames will become for the time being, nearly harmless, and time will thus be gained for further action. The reason for this needs no explanation. He further recommends that there be at every school an example of this fact at least once in each term, by means of two upright models, prepared alike and set on fire simultaneously, the one to be thrown over after two seconds and the other in thirty seconds. The suggestion is a good one.

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

E. James can always be relied upon not only to carry in stock the best of everything but also to secure the agency for such articles as have well known merit and are popular with the people, and thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising and ever reliable. Having secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, he will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of the throat, chest and lungs, and to show our confidence we invite you to call and get a trial bottle Free.

Bad breath arises from the stomach, and can be easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. It is peculiarly adapted to the stomach, correcting acidity, destroying foul gases and allaying inflammation. Take, after eating, a half-table spoonful, it assimilates with the food and insures perfect digestion, without which that repulsive disorder, bad breath must ensue. The Regulator removes billiouness, cures dyspepsia, constipation and sick-headache, is purely vegetable and harmless.

An Answer Wanted.

Can anyone bring us a case of Kidney or Liver complaint that Electric Bitters will not cure? We say they cannot, as thousands of cases permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters will prove. Bright's disease, diabetes, weak back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50c a bottle by E. James.

—A miner named Lyon fell down a shaft in the Granite Mountain mine, Montana, and was killed. His partner, Noble, heard his cry as he fell, and going to his rescue, fell into the same pit and was killed.

I HAVE been troubled with catarrh in the head and throat for the last five years. About three years ago I began the use of Ely's Cream Balm, and from the first application I was relieved. The sense of smell, which had been lost, was restored after using one bottle. I have found the Balm the only satisfactory remedy for catarrh that I have ever used, and it has accomplished a cure in my case.—H. L. Meyer, Waverly, N. Y.

—While a female base-ball club, clad in jerseys, knee-breeches, colored stockings and red caps, were playing ball in New Orleans on Sunday last, a young man darted out of the crowd, and seizing one of the young women by the back of the neck, started to rush her off of the field. "Police!" shouted the manager. "Arrest that man." "Not much," said the young man, "this girl is my sister, and I'm going to take her home," and he did.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The aching back, the sallow skin, the hollow eye, give way speedily before Hunt's Remedy.

—Thirty-five eggs were swallowed at one sitting by a young man who participated in an Easter egg-sucking contest at Bedford, Iowa.

—St. Peter's Cathedral, just finished at Moscow, has five cupolas, and 900 pounds of gold were used in overlaying them. The doors of the temple cost $310,000, and the marble floors $1,500,000.

—Henry Schoenals, foreman of the Henry Krug Packing Company, St. Joseph, Mo., uses Dr. Thomas Electric oil with his men for sprains and bruises, cuts, chapped hands, etc. It is the best.

—Mrs. Smith, who attempted to kill her four children at Harmony, N. J., and killed herself, was buried with one of them last week, the other died shortly after the funeral. The other two may be saved.

—A Baptist missionary in China writes home that what an American family throws away in a year would keep a dozen Chinese families, and that what a Chinese family throws away in the same time would not keep a mouse.

—El Paso, Texas, reports that over a hundred Mormon families have passed through in the last two weeks for Mexico, to escape imprisonment under the new laws shortly to go into operation in Utah.

—"Any physician who has used it will certify to the excellence of Hunt's Remedy. Hunt's Remedy is a standard remedy for dropsy and kidney diseases."

G. CLARK, M. D.

—An Arkansas man who wanted to get rid of his wife held her and burned sulphur matches under her nose. When she was partially stupefied he proceeded to choke her till she was insensible. The woman recovered and the husband will go to the penitentiary.

—Sunflowers are grown in Wyoming Territory for fuel. The stalks when dry are as hard as maple, and the seed heads with the seeds in are said to burn better than the best hard coal. An acre of sunflowers will furnish fuel for one stove for a year.

—Aches and pains long borne make even the young feel old. The true remedy is Parker's Tonic. It purifies the blood, sets in order the liver and kidneys, banishes pain and builds up the health. Besides it has the reputation of doing what we claim for it.

—One gets a striking idea of the magnitude of this country from the statement of Rev. Dr. Burrows that if the entire population of the globe, estimated at 1,400,000,000, was divided into families of five, the State of Texas alone could give each family half an acre to live upon.

—A tremendous storm of rain and hail visited Rockdale, Texas, on Tuesday afternoon of last week. The interiors of many houses were deluged, and hailstones of an extraordinary size fell with such force as to penetrate shingle roofs. Windows and shutters were smashed, gardens and orchards ruined, and some live stock killed.

—In Scotland recently a woman went to register the birth of her child, and had to answer the usual questions. To the one—"Were you present at the birth?" the astonished woman replied: "I'm the mither of the bairn." But that is not an answer to my question," said the register. "Were you present at the birth?" "Yes, of course," she answerd, "I was there."

—It costs a little more than twenty cents per mile to run a locomotive, on the average. Nearly eight cents of this is for fuel, seven and a quarter cents for pay as engineer or fireman, a half-cent for oil and waste, and more than four and one-half cents for repairs. A ton of coal will run an engine twenty-four miles, a pint of oil will run eleven miles, and a pound of waste one hundred and twenty-three miles. The locomotives of a railway like the Northwestern run 500,000 miles in a month.

—A special from Washington gives an interview with Cardinal Gibbons, who is visiting there, in which that eminent prelate states that, while he has not examined thoroughly the constitution and by laws of the Knights of Labor, yet, judging from the published statements and Mr. Powderly's utterances, he infers that the objects of the organization are praiseworthy, and in no way opposed to the views of the Catholic Church. His utterances are of great importance at the present crisis.

STRAY PIG.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Blacklick township, about the middle of April last, one white pig about three or four months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

May7-3t MICHAEL FRANK.

EBENSBURG
-NORMAL SCHOOL-
5-ANNUAL TERM-5

A Thorough, Practical and Progressive School for the Teachers of the County. Will open on

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1886,

For a term of **TEN WEEKS**, in charge of County Superintendent Lewis Strayer and Prof. Thomas J. Itell, a graduate of the Indiana State Normal School.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

Are offered to the teachers of the County to attend school at much less cost than at any other good school. Write for free circular giving full information to

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,
P. O. Box 208, Ebensburg, Pa.

March 12, 1886.-6t.

NOT DEAD YET!

VALLIE LUTTRINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a ca and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 18, 1885-tf.

Ebensburg Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Policies written at short notice in the old reliable

ÆTNA,

Old Hartford

And other First-Class Companies.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office on Centre street, near Hugh

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14,-tf.]

The Narrow Escape

Of a Massachusetts Engineer.

Sleep after fatigue and health after disease are two of the sweetest experiences known to man. Fourteen years is a long time to suffer, yet Mr. Peter Lawler, of Dalton, Mass., had led a miserable life for that period through the presence of stone in the bladder. He did obtain temporary relief, but nothing more. Last January he called on Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who said, after an examination: "Mr. Lawler, you have stone in the bladder. We will first try DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, before risking an operation." A few days later the following letter passed through the Rondout postoffice:

DALTON, MASS., Feb. 6.

DEAR DR. KENNEDY: The day after I came home I passed two gravel stones, and am doing nicely now.

PETER LAWLER.

Dr. Kennedy now has the stones at his office, and they are sufficiently formidable to justify the claim that KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is the leading specific for stone in the bladder. In his letter Mr. Lawler mentions that FAVORITE REMEDY also cured him of rheumatism. The subjoined certificate tells its own story:

OLD HOMESTEAD MILLS,
DALTON, MASS., April 27, 1882.

Mr. Peter Lawler has been a resident of this town for the past seventeen years, and in our employ for fifteen, and in all those years he has been a good and respected citizen of this town and community. He has had same chronic disease to our knowledge most of the time, but now claims to be, and is, in apparent good health.

CHARLES O. BROWN, President.

$1 bottle; six for $5. All druggists.

Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" (of Rondout, N. Y.)—It is not a mere soother, temporarily, of pain, but by its alterative action purifies the blood, restores a healthful condition to the diseased organs, and even dissolves and causes the expulsion of gravel and stone from the kidneys and bladder. The testimony of hundreds who have been cured by it vouches for this.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

W. J. MCELROY, Macon, Ga.

AFTER DINNER.

Persons who suffer from Indigestion can arrest the progress of that painful malady by the use of an after-dinner pill, so composed that it will give tone to the stomach, prevent heartburn, rouse the liver to healthful action, invigorate the kidneys, and thus, through the activity of these organs, promote the natural movement of the stomach and bowels. AYER'S PILLS are so compounded that their action, though mild, effectually produces the above results. They also, in curing Constipation, remove the cause of Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, and many other serious ailments.

AYER'S PILLS

contain no mineral nor poisonous substance, and do not gripe unless the bowels are irritated, and even then their influence is healing. To continue their effect in constipated or chronic cases, they need only be taken in diminishing instead of increasing doses. For seamen, and inhabitants or travelers in sparsely settled countries where physicians are not at hand, they are of inestimable value. There is hardly a sickness they will not alleviate, and in most cases cure, if taken promptly. To young girls just entering upon womanhood, and to women whose period of maternity is drawing to a close, AYER'S PILLS, in moderate doses, merely sufficient to ensure regular action of the bowels, will be found of

Incalculable Value.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

ENCOURAGE

HOME INDUSTRY.

The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of

ELEGANT FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

Parlor and Chamber Suits,
WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,
Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables
CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,
BED SPRING MATTRESSES,

and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.

Upholstering, Repairing and Painting

of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Ware room on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.

E. B. CRESSWELL.

Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-1y.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

A Normal School will open

April 26th, 1886,

FOR A

Term of Ten Weeks

in the Ebensburg Public School

BUILDING.

The School will be conducted by J. W. LEECH, Principal of the Ebensburg Schools, and Prof. T. T. Bearer, graduate of the Northwestern (Ohio,) Normal School.

Special attention will be paid to the wants of teachers. The higher branches will receive careful attention. BOOK KEEPING WILL BE TAUGHT THOROUHLY.

For further particulars and circulars address

J. W. LEECH.

Ebensburg, March 26, 1886.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that John Roehm, of Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., has made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors. Those indebted to him will please make payment without delay and those having claims against said Roehm are requested to present them for payment.

W. H. SMAY, Assignee.

Summerhill township, April 16, 1886. 3t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Bates, of Ebensburg Borough, Cambria county, Pa., has made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors. Those indebted to him will please make payment without delay, and those having claims against said assignor will present them for payment.

WM. H. SECHLER, Assignee.

Ebensburg, Pa., April 16, 1886.-3t.

M. D. KITTELL,

Attorney-at-Law,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

A BIG OFFER To introduce them we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. The National Co., 21 Dey St., New York.

LISTEN! LISTEN! LISTEN!

To the Citizens of Cambria Co. Generally; to Good Dressers Particularly.

If you love Nice Clothes, GOETZ, the Tailor, invites you to No. 1511 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, to examine into the Magnitude, Variety and Beauty of his New Spring Stock.

ALF. E. GOETZ,

Merchant Tailor,

1511 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Penn'a.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—

Watches, Clocks,

—JEWELRY,—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford

WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches.

In Key and Stem Winders.

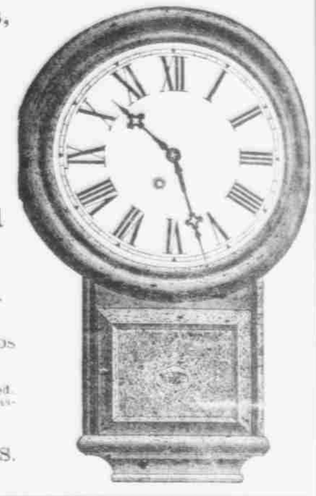
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED ☜

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.



B. J. LYNCH,

UNDERTAKER,

And Manufacturer and Dealer in

HOME AND CITY MADE

FURNITURE!

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,

TABLES, CHAIRS,

Mattresses, &c.,

1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE

Between 16th and 17th Sts.,

ALTOONA, PA.

☞ Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give me a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.

Altoona, April 16, 1886.-tf.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD ROSE COLD CATARRH HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE EASY TO USE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM IS WORTH $1,000 TO ANY MAN Woman or Child Suffering from Catarrh.

A. E. NEWMAN, Grayling, Mich.

A particle is applied in each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price, 50 cts. by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

May 1, 1884.-5.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

An elegant, efficacious, pleasant aperient in the form of a powder, producing when dissolved in water an exhilirating, effervescing draught, recommended by our best physicians as a reliable and agreeable remedy. It will cure constipation, cures indigestion, cures dyspepsia, cures heartburn, cures piles, cures sick-headache, cures liver complaint, and sick stomach, and gently urges all the excretory organs to a proper action. It should be found in every household and be prized by every traveler. *Sold by all druggists everywhere.*

1794. 1883.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 31, 1882.

PALMS

Business

COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Offers facilities not to be found elsewhere. Young men thoroughly qualified for business in from 2 to 4 months. Course of study thorough and practical, and taught by young corps who will meet the wants of students. Positions for graduates. Life scholarship only $60.00. Write for circulars.

CHEAPEST and BEST. Prices Reduced

HOLMAN'S NEW PARALLEL BIBLES!

Over 2,000 pages. *Fully Illustrated*, Ag'ts wanted. Circulars free. A. J. Holman & Co., Phila.

LADIES WANTED—To work for us at their own homes. $7 and $10 per week can be easily made; no canvassing; fascinating and steady employment. Particulars and sample of the work sent for stamp. Address HOME M'F'G CO., P. O. Box 1916, Boston, Mass.

WE want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. STANDARD SILVERWARE COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

CONSUMPTION

We have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT

—HIGH ARM—

"JENNIE JUNE"

SEWING MACHINE

IS THE BEST. BUY NO OTHER.

The LADIES' FAVORITE, because it is LIGHT RUNNING and does such beautiful work. Agents Favorite, because it is a quick and easy seller.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

JUNE MANUFACTURING CO.

Cor. La Salle Avenue and Ontario Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE

LORETTO, PA.

IN CHARGE OF

FRANSISCAN BROTHERS.

Board and Tuition

for the Scholastic Year, $200.

March 26th, 1886.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, W. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

Money Received on Deposit.

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE

AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

DRAFTS on the Principal Cities

Bought and Sold and a

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

[illegible] MAY 7, 1886.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

[illegible] go to the Sugar Bowl.

[illegible] Stackhouse is sick at his father Yoder.

[illegible] groceries go to the Sugar Bowl.

Park Springs will open about the [illegible] in June.

[illegible] drill for sale cheap at Dufton [illegible]'s store.

[illegible] improvement of James G. Hasson at Ebensburg was confirmed [illegible] Monday last.

[illegible] of rubbers, paper, pens, pencils [illegible] at Dunlop's drug store. 2t.

[illegible] were brought up to jail on [illegible] from Johnstown, charged with [illegible].

[illegible] O'Neil, of Munster township, [illegible] a fish pond on his farm [illegible], and stocking it with [illegible].

[illegible] assortment of Newport Scarfs [illegible] shawls just received at [illegible].

Thomas B. Holst intends putting [illegible] drilling well at Maple Park. The [illegible] and machinery for boring it arrived [illegible] Monday last.

[illegible] filled up with new goods, new [illegible] of new prices. Call in and see what [illegible] can get.

[illegible] Schlesinger last week moved [illegible] Dale in Cambria township former- [illegible] sold to Miss Theresa Scanlan, de- [illegible]. Mr. Schlesinger purchased the farm [illegible].

[illegible] goods go to the Sugar [illegible].

[illegible] are now sixty students in attend- [illegible] at Lewis and Bearer's school. The [illegible] is proving quite a success, all [illegible] being taken up.

[illegible] tables go to the Sugar [illegible].

FOR RENT—The two story frame [illegible] house west of the Disciples Church [illegible] Main street, will be rented either as a [illegible] or in part. For particulars inquire of [illegible] Margaret Roberts, on the premises.

[illegible] beautifully relieved by the use of [illegible] celebrated Fly Trusts, for sale at Davis' [illegible] store. 2t.

A ten-year-old son of Mr. Abram [illegible], who resides about four miles south [illegible] was kicked by a horse on Friday [illegible] and seriously injured. He was kicked [illegible] on the head and back of the head, and [illegible] at first thought that his injuries [illegible] fatal, but on examination by [illegible] he injuries were found to be not [illegible].

[illegible] want to change your seed potatoes [illegible] get the best varieties at Barkers', [illegible] a real estate of seed corn!

[illegible] you want to see a big pile of cotton [illegible] for women and children, just step [illegible] Barkers' and see the biggest pile [illegible] the store.

[illegible] that Mr. David Baird, a [illegible] of Johnstown, who is a widower [illegible] children, and Miss Dixie Landis, [illegible] of a wealthy farmer residing in [illegible] county, near Greensburg, [illegible]. The parents of Miss Landis were [illegible] to the match, but the pair met at [illegible] and took a train for the east [illegible] are married in New Jersey.

[illegible] largest stock of dress goods, ging- [illegible], white goods, and all other [illegible] of goods, ever seen at Barkers'.

[illegible] do not exaggerate a particles when [illegible] that at Barkers' we saw this week [illegible] largest variety of goods ever seen under [illegible] in Ebensburg.

[illegible] Mr. Michael Quartz on Saturday [illegible] the position as conductor on [illegible] B. & R. to accept a like position the [illegible] and Conemaugh railroad. The latter [illegible] running freight trains on [illegible], but have not yet placed any pas- [illegible] on the road.

[illegible] is caused in boiled in Shoes [illegible] don't have to pay more for them [illegible] have a very large variety, [illegible] most everything. Have you [illegible] Decoration Day Gowns. Barkers [illegible].

[illegible] head of our paper the card of [illegible] Kline, of Johnstown appears as a [illegible] candidate for Assembly. Mr. Kline is a [illegible] citizen of Johnstown, who has [illegible] a merchant, active and con- [illegible] and well qualified for the [illegible] and if nominated and elected will [illegible] the duties faithfully and with [illegible].

[illegible] are at present 60 teachers attend- [illegible] Ebensburg Normal school. By next [illegible] the fall number enrolled will most [illegible] be in attendance, when the number [illegible] be increased to 70 or 75. The teachers' [illegible] meetings are held every Friday af- [illegible] and the literary society meets in [illegible] on Friday evenings. The reg- [illegible] recite in the forenoon, [illegible] in Bookkeeping and [illegible] in Rhetoric and Mental Sci- [illegible] afternoon.

[illegible] Dr's Celery Balm cured me of catarrh [illegible] restored my sense of smell. For cold [illegible] and it works like magic.—H. M. [illegible], Wayesly, N. Y.

"Constantly tired out" feeling so often experienced, is the result of impoverished blood, causing enfeebled vitality. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enriches the blood, increases the appetite, and promotes digestion. Thus invigorated, feel new strength and energy.

"Neither preparation so concentrates the medicines blood-purifying, vitalizing, toning and invigorating qualities as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Quality should be considered in making comparisons.

Resolution of Respect.

[illegible] meeting of the Board of Directors of the Poor held on the 4th day of May, 1886, the following resolution was passed:

[illegible] That we, as Directors of the Poor [illegible] County, bowing in submission the [illegible] Divine Wisdom in removing from us our [illegible] and friend, JOHN E. SCANLAN, Esq., [illegible] an irreparable loss. Kind and [illegible] in his intercourse with us, possessing [illegible] a high order, and dying as he had [illegible], without a peer, we cannot but regret his [illegible], which has robbed us of our best [illegible] counsellor, and we direct this testimo- [illegible] of respect to be inserted in our min- [illegible] and published in the papers of the county.

By the Board of Directors.

Death of a Teacher.

Mr. J. J. Morley, a teacher from Somerset county, who came to Ebensburg to attend the Normal School, died on Wednesday at [illegible] from acute Tuberculosis. He was not in good health when he came and was able to attend school but one session up to the time of his death. On Tuesday evening he was suddenly taken worse and Supt. Strayer and Mr. Schrader, who roomed with him, and who is attending school, remained with him during the night.

On Wednesday morning he seemed somewhat better, but he grew gradually weaker and died as stated. He was boarding at the Central Hotel, and everything that could be done was done to make him comfortable. In response to telegrams sent his friends, Mr. Fry and Mr. Berkey arrived on Wednesday evening, and accompanied his remains at 7:05 on Thursday morning to Bethel for burial. He was about 35 years of age, and was an earnest and competent teacher for a number of years in Cambria county, being employed at the Conemaugh borough schools during the past term.

HOW MANY STYLES OF JERSEYS DO GABLE & CO. KEEP?

(Special value at every price quoted.) Let us mention a few of them:

1—Plain Black Jerseys at - - - - - 50
2—Plain Black Jerseys at - - - - - 1.00
3—Plain Black Jerseys at - - - - - 1.25
4—Plaited Back Jerseys at - - - 1.50
5—Plaited Back Jerseys at - - - 2.00
6—Plaited Back (turn-down collar) Jerseys - 2.00
7—Plaited Back (stand-up collar) Jerseys - 2.00
8—Polka Dot, Plain Black Jerseys at - - 2.00
9—Extra Plaited Back Jerseys at - - - 2.25
10—Extra Plain Back Jerseys at - - - 2.50
11—Narrow Plaited Yoke Jerseys at - - 2.75
12—Plain Front Plaited Back Jerseys at - 2.62

13—Box Plaited Jerseys at - 2.87 | 14—Braided Vest Front Jerseys at - 3.00 | 15—Extra Plain Vest Front Jerseys at - 3.00

Double Breasted, Embroidered Vest Front Jerseys, (embroidered in cream and garnet,) $3.75.
Children's Plain Jerseys, blue and cardinal, from 75 cents up to $1.12—Something nice.
Children's Polka Dot, Vest Front, blue and cardinal, from $1.25 to $1.62½—Beautiful.

Big Stock of all kinds of Shawls at LOW FIGURES.

ADDRESS
WILLIAM F. GABLE & CO.,
1402 ELEVENTH AVENUE,
ALTOONA, PA.

RECENT DEATHS.

JOHN E. SCANLAN, ESQ.

John E. Scanlan, Esq., the half brother of the proprietor of this paper, died at his residence in this place, on Saturday last, in the forty-seventh year of his age. He was afflicted with that fatal malady known as Bright's disease of the kidneys, and had been confined to his house since the early part of last December. His father, John Scanlan, who was a brother of Henry Scanlan, Esq., of Carrolltown, resided on a farm on the Ebensburg and Loretto road, about two miles from the latter place, and was killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle which he held while crossing a fence, in the early part of the summer of 1839. The deceased was then an infant not over two months old. His mother, who is still living, and resided here with him, and who is a sister of Ex-Sheriff Myers, afterward removed to this place, and was married to Michael Hasson, Esq., a member of the bar, and in his day as well and favorably known a man as there was in Cambria county. When he was about 18 years of age he became a law student in the office of Mr. Hasson, and was admitted to the bar in in June, 1860. When the civil war broke out in 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, commanded by Capt. Andrew Lewis, of this place, who was fatally wounded at the battle of Gaines' Mill, in Virginia, in 1862. In this same engagement the deceased was severely wounded in the left thigh, and laid on the battle field for many hours, until at length he was found by a rebel soldier who tore his shirt in strips and bound up his shattered limb. He recovered, but always suffered more or less from the effects of the wound. After his return from the army he married the only daughter of R. L. Johnston, Esq., now President Judge of this district, and became his law partner. She bore him three children, two boys and a girl. Some years after her death he married a daughter of the late Wm. Kittell, Esq., of this place, who bore him no children. While he made no pretensions as a public speaker, he was a wise, prudent and safe counsellor. His cases were always thoroughly prepared when the day for trial came, and in matters pertaining to the Orpans' Court he was exceptionally proficient and seldom went amiss. He possessed one quality rarely met with among lawyers, and that was that he never encouraged a client who had a hopeless case, the certain outcome of which would be its loss in court and the payment of the costs. He left that kind of practice severely alone, for the amusement of less conscientious members of the profession. The community reposed unbounded confidence in his personal and professional integrity, and on that account he was employed to settle and adjust a very large number of estates in this section of the county as executor or administrator. John E. Scanlan was an "honest man—the noblest work of God;" moral and exemplary in all the actions of his life; a kind husband and father, and a most useful citizen. While his death is universally regretted and his loss keenly felt, his young children inherit a priceless legacy in the good name and spotless reputation which will always be indelibly associated with his memory. His funeral on Tuesday morning was attended by an immense concourse of people from all portions of the county, and especially from the northern part of it. The procession which moved from his late residence to the Catholic church at half-past ten o'clock was preceded by the members of the bar of this place and of Johnstown. Some of the members of the Altoona bar were also present. At the church, of which he was a most active and exemplary member, a low mass for the dead was celebrated by Father Kittell, of Nawry, who is a brother-in-law of the deceased. Among the other clergymen present in the sanctuary was Father Boyle of the Tunnel Hill and Gallitzin congregation, formerly having charge of the congregation in this place, between whom and the deceased there had long existed a mutual feeling of the warmest personal esteem and respect. After the ceremonies in the church were concluded the remains were interred in the adjacent cemetery. May his soul rest in peace.

DAVID SHENKLE.

Mr. David Shenkle died at his residence adjoining town on yesterday week, April 29, 1886, after a few days' illness, in the 59th year of his age. He came here from Arch Springs, Blair county, about sixteen years ago, having a short time previously purchased the grist mill southeast of the borough. He understood the milling business thoroughly and gave it his undivided attention. He was a gentleman of intelligence, unassuming in his deportment, and pursued the even tenor of his way with charity for all and malice toward none. He was an honest, upright, moral man and a good citizen, and enjoyed the entire confidence and respect of the community. Two years ago he was one of several candidates for the nomination to the office of county commissioner on the Democratic ticket, but was unsuccessful. Four children by his first wife, all of whom are daughters, survive him, three of them being married, viz: Mrs. Morrow, who lives with her husband in Dakota; Mrs. Taylor, whose husband resides in Colorado, and Mrs. Grazier, whose husband lives close to the mill property and was Mr. Mr. Shenkle's partner. The other daughter, who is unmarried, lives at home. By his second wife, who survives him, he had two children, both daughters, who are young and unmarried. His two married daughters from the far West made the long journey and were present at the funeral. Mr. Shenkle was a leading and consistent member of the Presbyterian church in this place, whither the remains were taken on Wednesday afternoon, and after a funeral sermon by Rev. Robert McCaslin, were interred in Lloyd's Cemetery. Peace to his ashes.

JOHN MURRAY.

This gentleman, who was a brother of the late Associate Judge James Murray, of this place, died at his residence in Allegheny City, on Wednesday of week before last, in the 80th year of his age. He was born in Ebensburg in 1807, and went to Allegheny county in 1830, where he has ever since resided. When he was quite a young man, he and Thomas McFarland, of Blairsville, published the first Democratic paper that was ever issued in this place, in the lower room in the west end of the building now the residence of Mrs. Hutchinson. He never held any office in this county, as has been stated in two or three newspapers, but in 1841 he was elected to the Legislature from Allegheny county, and was subsequently elected one of the Auditors of that county. Prior to Judge Murray's death he visited this place nearly every summer and remained a couple of months. He was a born Democrat and voted for every Democratic President from Andrew Jackson in 1828 to Grover Cleveland in 1884. Five children survive him, three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons live in Pittsburg and the other went to Cuba in 1858, where he still resides. One of the daughters is married and lives in Pittsburg, and the other is the wife of Col. George K. Brady, of the United States Army, who is stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The deceased was a strict member of the Catholic church. May his soul rest in peace.

—Several boys have lately been detected in tearing off palings and doing other acts of mischief at the Catholic cemetery. The boys who have indulged in this ugly practice will please desist, otherwise they may get into trouble.

Wilmore Items.

John McDunn, whose illness was noted last week, died on Friday morning last. The funeral took place in St. Bartholomew's cemetery on Sunday. He was the oldest son of Mr. James McDunn, was aged 18 years, and was a quiet, good boy. His disease was consumption. His mother, who was a daughter of the late Daniel O'Hara, died last fall.

Adrian, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Parrish, of Allegheny township, died on Wednesday night of last week, aged twenty months. This child had been ill with inflammation of the lungs for several weeks, but was apparently getting well when death suddenly and unexpectedly snatched it from earth and translated it to paradise. The funeral on Saturday was largely attended by the friends and relatives of the family. This is the first death in Mr. Parrish's family, and we hope it will be a long time before we will be called upon to chronicle a like event in the household of our worthy friends.

Yesterday in Nuptial Mass, in the Catholic church at Wilmore, Mr. Peter C. Yahner, formerly of Carroll township, and Miss Katie Plummer, of Summerhill, were married by Father McHugh, and immediately afterward the ceremony was performed by the same clergyman in behalf of Mr. Bernard Ammersly, of Allegheny, and Miss Mary E. Topper, of Adams township.

While Father McHugh was solemnizing the nuptials above noted, he was the victim of an unexpected eviction, the crowbar brigade of Mr. M. C. Waltz, the contractor for the erection of the coming pastoral residence having suddenly appeared upon the scene and proceeded to remove the furniture and tear down the flues, preparatory to jacking the old house to another location, to make way for the new building; and when the Reverend Father came in for his breakfast, he found his furniture in the yard and the house topsy-turvy. As he had not expected this for some time yet, his predicament can be better imagined than described.

Mr. Martin Seymour, of Chest Springs, has the contract for burning the brick for the building above noted, and is getting well on with the work of moulding and drying them.

Summerhill township has been sued by several of the late teachers for outstanding orders. What has became of the taxes collected is a question for the collector to answer. We pay more taxes for education, and have the worst school houses and the poorest schools of any township in the county. Every few years there is an embezzlement of the funds. Sometimes a collector goes west and comes back with his initials changed. It would be economy to abolish the public school system. M.

—New goods are arriving every day this week at Barkers'. Call in and see them and get a new dress from the new styles.

—By the use of Buckingham's Dye, the whiskers may be easily made a permanent, natural brown, or black, as desired.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Walters, late of White township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

CHRISTIAN WALTERS, Executor.
White township, Cresson P. O., May 7th, 1886-6t.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

—OF—

CAMBRIA COUNTY,

FOR THE YEAR 1886.

VENDERS of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Distillers and Brewers Broker, &c., in Cambria county, will take notice that they have been Appraised and classed by the undersigned Appraiser of Mercantile and other license tax for the year 1886, as follows, to wit:

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

CLASS.	TAX.
14 Daniel Gohn	$7 00
14 J P Gohn	7 00
14 J R Stoll	7 00
14 E S Grumbling	7 00
14 George King	7 00

ALLEGHENY TWP.

14 C R & H Himmelwright	7 00
14 W J Buck	7 00

BARR TWP.

14 Robert Glenn	7 00
13 Maloy and Lieb	10 00

BLACKLICK TWP.

14 Isaac Michael	7 50

CAMERIA BOR.

14 Patrick Boyle	7 00
14 Thomas E Howe	7 00
14 P Green	7 00
14 William Gaffney	7 00
14 L A Sible	7 00
14 John Dowling	12 50
14 Joseph Sitbich	7 00
14 John Kintz & Son	7 00
14 Peter Sully	7 00
14 Martin Fish	7 00
14 Bernard Garvey	7 00
14 Andrew Gilbert	7 00
14 Meyers Bros. & Newmar	7 00

CARROLLTOWN BOR.

12 P L Eck	10 00
14 J Binder	7 50
14 J S Maucher	7 00
13 J W Sharbaugh	10 00
14 Andrew Eckenrode	7 00
14 H C Stultz	7 00
14 F J Dunrich	7 00
14 J J Haug & Bro	7 00
14 H B Potthoff	7 00
14 C A S & S H Buck	7 00
14 William Noel	7 00

CHEST SPRINGS BOR.

14 J Perry & Son	7 00
14 C D Whartman	7 50
14 Henry Mellon	7 00

CLEARFIELD TWP.

14 Thomas Dunphy	7 00
14 M A Dunegan	7 50
14 M A Pierson	7 50

CONEMAUGH BOR.

14 Conrad Gerhart	7 00
14 Joseph M Young	7 00
14 J H Clark	7 00
14 A Lohmyer	7 00
14 W Seligerwald	7 00
14 John Stormer	7 00
14 M D Jones	7 00
14 John Widman	7 50
14 W B Tee	7 00
14 J J Strayer	7 00
14 J Ridle & Son	7 00

CROYLE TWP.

14 J D Plummer	7 00
14 D A Barnett	10 00
13 John Brown	15 00
13 George B Stineman	15 00
13 J W Davis	12 50
12 Dumm & Smendinger	12 50
12 South Fork Supply Co	12 50
12 Brown, George & Co	7 00
14 James Carothern	7 00

COOPERSDALE BOR.

14 A E Somerville	7 00
13 Kimple & Sheridan	12 50
14 D P Laugry	7 00

DEAN TWP.

14 F R Shaf	7 50

EAST CONEMAUGH BOR.

14 Samuel Tibbott	7 00
14 P F Shaffer	7 00
14 Charles Pringle	7 00
14 E O Harvey	7 00
14 J B Kauffman	7 00
14 Samuel Klinefelter	7 00

EBENSBURG BOR.

14 Geo Gurley	7 00
14 C T Roberts	7 00
12 V S Barker	12 50
14 Enoch Thomas	7 00
14 E James	7 00
14 John Owens	7 00
12 Lloyd & Son	12 50
13 Geo Huntley	10 00
14 Edward Griffith	7 00
14 D E Evans	7 00
14 Carl Rivinius	7 00
14 E F Parish	7 00
14 J M Thompson	7 00
13 Thomas Griffith	10 00
13 A Strittmatter	10 50
14 Davis & Bros	7 00
13 E Dufton & Son	10 00
14 Richard L Davis	7 00
14 T J Davidson	7 50
14 W E Shields	7 00

ELDER TWP.

14 Thos Ott & Co	7 00
14 Francis E Farbaugh	7 00

FRANKLIN BOR.

12 Adams & Davis	12 50
14 G S Paul	7 00
14 Martin Custer	7 00
14 W Colter	10 00
14 Peter Rubritz	7 50
14 Hutchison & Co	7 00
13 J Kelley & Co	10 00

GALLITZIN BOR.

14 J Yeckley	7 00
14 Wm Yeckley	7 50
14 Taylor & McCoy	7 50
14 Thos Bradley	7 00
14 Michael Bracken	7 00
14 S B Uorh	7 50
14 F J Christy	7 00
14 A C Buck & Co	7 00
14 J Bongle	7 00
14 J J Troxell	7 00
14 John Ferguson	7 00
14 Monroe & Co	7 00
14 Charles Quinn	7 00
14 J J McGary	7 50
14 P J Manson	7 50

GRUBTOWN BOR.

14 Jerome Howman	7 50

JACKSON TWP.

14 David Simmons	7 50
14 James M Smith	7 50

JOHNSTOWN BOR.

14 Wm Strass Sr	7 00
13 John Ryan	10 00
14 David Creed	7 00
13 Miller & Lawrence	10 00
14 George Heiser	7 50
13 John Fenn	10 00
14 C Monteverde	7 50
14 L F Litzinger	7 00
13 F W Hay	10 00
14 Alex Heck	7 00
14 J M Shumaker	7 00
13 Lewis Welch	10 00
14 C Kimple	7 00
14 C Krieger	7 00
14 John Fritz	7 00
13 A Rowland	10 00
14 M S Maloy	7 00
14 F S Maloy	7 00
13 Wm Updegrave	10 50
13 Geis & Shry	10 00
14 Hanlly and Fronheiser	40 00
14 Geis Foster & Quinn	7 00
14 M & C A Horn	7 00
13 James J Murphy	10 00
13 C Luthenger	10 00
14 H T Defrance	7 00
13 V Luther	12 50
12 A Cohen	15 00
14 F W Krebs	10 00
13 Geo Umwerangt	10 00
14 J W Stevenson	7 00
13 Davis & Walters	10 00
14 A Semple	7 00
13 T E Morgan	10 50
14 Geo Muehlhauser	7 00
14 E L Edwards	7 00
14 Dunlap & Vetecht	7 00
14 Kirlin & Co	7 00
14 S Strayer	7 00
14 John W Owens	7 00
14 J H Hennings	7 00
14 Lewis Luckheart	12 50
14 Geo Kiper & Co	7 00
14 J & R Gallagher	7 00
12 S Kinman	40 50
14 Philip A Bros	7 00
14 C Cohen	12 50
14 John Stenger	7 00
13 A Nathan	10 00
14 Standard Store	7 00
12 Scott Dibert	12 50
12 Lewis Cohen	10 00
14 Eldridge & Young	10 00
13 C T Frazier	10 50
14 Henry Prichard	7 00
14 Geo T Bell	7 00
14 D D Jones	7 00
14 E S Wilt	7 00
14 Wm Owens	7 00
14 D R Baird	7 00
14 W K Heiser	7 00
14 Charles Brown	7 00
14 Davis & Bros	7 00
14 J Stewart	7 00
14 L Baumer	7 00
14 McMillin & Waters	7 50
14 J & A Bemshoff	10 00
14 A P Klinger	7 00
14 L Stargarer	12 50
14 Kramer & Bros	12 50
12 John Dibert	12 50
10 Charles Griffith	15 00
8 L M Woolf	50 00
12 E Zahn	10 50
14 Jones Thomas	7 00
14 Ed E Hohmann	7 00
13 J Reposcle	10 50
14 Nathan Chilcoat	7 00
14 Philadelphia Branch	10 00
14 John McMahan	7 50
14 G P Burkhart	10 00
14 John McDermott	7 50
14 Frank Thomasberger	7 00
14 Porter & Mitchell	10 00
14 C G Campbell	7 00
14 M Bolin	12 50
14 W S Weaver	7 00
14 W H Livergood	10 00
14 W A Cromwell	20 50
14 J Swank & Son	7 00
14 Wm Clagwell	10 00
13 Charles Ruth	10 00
12 Singer M F & Co	10 00
13 Plack & Bros	7 00
14 E T Schaff	10 50
14 G Bostorf	7 00
14 Henry Viering	7 00
14 Geo Myers	7 00
14 Chas Liffer	12 50
13 Henderson & Alexandria	7 00
14 G Hoffman	10 00
13 E Goldenberger	7 00
14 J B Slater	7 50
14 Petriken & Berry	7 00
14 John M Taney	7 00
14 John Brady	7 00
14 H W Given	10 00
13 W W Pike	7 00
14 J S Ashbridge	7 00
14 L Lockter	12 50
12 G W Moses	10 00
13 J D Edwards	10 00
13 Jolly Bros	10 00
13 Brinker Bros	10 00
13 Schrader & Greer	7 50
14 Charles Ludwig	7 00
14 John A McKinney	12 50
12 P A Cobaugh & Co	10 00
13 Lochner & Livergood	10 00
13 A W Blanchard	7 00
14 Charles Hochstine	7 00
14 Wm Strauser Sr	7 00
14 McGarry & Son	7 00
14 Brinker & Bros	7 50
14 Ringler & Schiffhauer	10 00
13 J C Confer	10 00
13 Thomas & Walters	12 50
12 Marshall & Weakland	7 00
14 Geo E Schyrock	10 00
10 Latrobe Lumber & Broom Co	20 50
A Wood Morrell & Co Limited	350 00
12 Barrick & McClelland	12 50
14 Conrad Widdersheim	7 00
14 Joseph Slick	7 00
14 Laskin & Co	13 00
12 Akers & Baumer	7 50
14 Davis & Walters	7 00
14 J H Decker	7 00
14 Faust & Ream	7 00
14 Wilcox & White Organ Co	7 50
14 John E Strayer	7 00
14 Cambria Iron Co	7 50
12 Cohen & Marx	12 50

LILLY BOR.

14 John Conrad	7 00
14 Geo McIntosh	7 00
14 M A McGonigle	7 00
10 F C & C A George	7 50
14 Hughes & Co	7 50
14 John Leahey	7 00
14 Caron Leahey	7 00
14 F A Thompson	7 00

LORETTO TWP.

14 Peter Sally	7 50
14 Seight & Hill	7 00
14 H M Tomb & Bros	7 00
14 Z Miller	7 50
14 D E Mariz & Son	7 00

LORETTO BOR.

14 J E Shields	7 00
14 W W McAlee	7 00
14 M F McDonald	7 00
14 H F O'Friel	7 00
14 A J Christy	7 50
14 Wm Litzinger	7 00
14 Loretto Mdse Co	7 00

MILLVILLE BOR.

14 Wm Stremel	7 00
14 W S O'Brian	7 00
14 H W Given	7 00
13 G W Stutzman & Son	7 50
14 Miles Buckley	7 00
14 Patrick Conley	7 00
14 V L Jones	7 00

MUNSTER TWP.

14 H J Eberly	7 00

PORTAGE TWP.

14 J E Noel	7 00
14 Sylvester McKinzie	7 00
13 J C Martain & Co	10 00
14 W C Mulhalland	7 50
14 Mrs M A Pringle	7 00

PROSPECT BOR.

14 Austin Neary	7 00
14 Patrick Fleming	7 50

READE TWP.

14 H Fisk	7 00
14 G T Glasgow	7 00
14 J S McCartney	7 00
14 Max Frick	7 00
14 R L Bower	7 00
14 John McDonald	7 00
14 Gates Glasgow & Co	7 00

RICHLAND TWP.

14 Wm Trent	7 00
14 Geo Conrad	7 00

SUMMIT BOR.

14 John Eger	7 00
14 James Gillen	7 00
14 William McConnell	7 00
14 Albert Eckenrode	7 00
14 Mrs C Parish	7 00
14 Mrs P Bender	7 50

STONYCREEK TWP.

14 Samuel Strayer	7 00
14 L W Buck	7 00
14 M J Cook	7 00

TUNNEL HILL BOR.

14 Dr Murphy	7 00
14 Mrs P Smith	7 00
14 Thomas E Plunkett	7 00
14 John J Kinney	7 50
14 G W Shiffler	7 00

TAYLOR TWP.

14 S P Morrell	7 00

WASHINGTON TWP.

14 Mrs John Leap	7 00

WILMORE BOR.

14 P F Kirby	7 00
14 A W Platner	7 00
14 P M Brown	7 00
14 J C Moorhead	7 50
14 John Scroth	7 00

WOODVALE BOR'

14 S B Eldridge	7 00
13 W H Rosensteel & Son	10 00

WHITE TWP.

14 Fisk & Co	7 00

Retailers of Spirituous Liquors as Assessed in Cambria County,

FOR THE YEAR 1886.

	License.
ADAMS TWP.	
John Orris	$50 00
ALLEGHENY TWP.	
Frederick Bust	50 00
BARR TWP.	
E Gessler	50 00
CAMBRIA BOR.	
Elizabeth Judge	50 00
Bridget Howe	50 00
Charles Boyle	50 00
John Waters	50 00
John Kintz	50 00
Pat McLaughlin	50 00
Peter Fitzpatrick	50 00
Pat Boyle	50 00
Ignatius Fisher	50 00
Ed Hayes	50 00
Francis E Kelley	50 00
Peter Rath	50 00
Hugh McConnell	50 00
Henay Sally	50 00
Jacob Hartman	50 00
Frank Kurtz	50 00
John Lysett	50 00
David Burkhart	50 00
George Aigner	50 00
Jacob Schaffer	50 00
John Sheffauer	50 00
Michael Curley	50 00
Peter Toner	50 00
John E Fees	50 00
CARROLLTOWN BOR.	
Lawrence Schroth	50 00
A H Haug	50 00
H A Enghart	50 00
James Stoltz & Co	50 00
Ed L Binder	50 00
CARROLL TWP.	
J A Bagly	50
Thomas Weakland	50
CHEST TWP.	
Joseph Rhody	50
CHEST SPRINGS BOR.	
John Crouse	50
Mrs Mary A Hecoll	50
CONEMAUGH BOR.	
P S Friedhoff	50
Earbart Maltzie	50
John Karr	50
George Held	50
John Gause	50
Philip Hertzinger	50
Frederick Bucher	50
John Karl	50
Charles Munzier	50
Ben Hist	50
Josiah Swank	50
Albert Lecky	50
Charles Hoffman	50
F Oscar Weather	50
Benedict Eger	50
Andrew Fitzsimmons	50
Unity Daly	50
Catherine A Sloan	50
Laura Lookey	50
Mrs Anna Ernst	50
Kate Walcher	50
CROYLE TWP.	
Charles N Crouse	50
Peter Brown	50
John D Wenderoth	50
Henry Hartman	50
A J Skelly	50
James Mulheron	50
John Griffith	50
DEAN TWP.	
Thomas Dumphy	50
Leonard Hollis	50
J J Rhody	50
EAST CONEMAUGH BOR.	
John Furlong	50
Geo A Confer	50
Wm J Cannon	50
Margaret Kelly	50
EBENSBURG BOR.	
John A Blair	50
P F Brown	50
J B Denny	50
John Bender	50
ELDER TWP.	
Francis X Ott	50
Charles Endler	50
FRANKLIN BOR.	
Peter Rubritz	50
GALLITZIN BOR.	
Michael Fitzharris	50
Henry E Haug	50
Max Stehle	50
Arnold Lentz	50
Charles Dross	50
Joseph M Gunning	50
D E Burk	50
GRUBTOWN BOR.	
Mrs Catherine Ream	50
John O C McIntyre	50
JOHNSTOWN BOR.	
Daniel Lysett	50
Joseph Crouse	50
John Coad	50
Geo Kough	50
John Sheffauer	50
John Franke	50
Neal Sharkey	50
Philip Schultheis	50
Thomas Kunsey	50
Conrad Hoffman	50
Geo C Raab	50
John James	50
E H Willower	50
Patrick O'Connell	50
John D Thomas	50
Robert Sagerson	50
Chas Zimmerson sr	50
Charles Oswald	50
Steven Quirk	50
Wm H Thompson	50
Mrs E Kost	50
John Murton	50
H Fritz and Chas Wess	50
John Fritz	50
John V Shaffer	50
Joseph Beiter	50
Joseph Kost

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

For a damp poultry run no fowls are worse than the Houdan.

The Government appropriates but $1 in $200 for the improvement of agriculture.

Rake off the litter from the asparagus bed and carefully fork in fine manure.

The weight of a lamb at its birth is said to be as one is to ten compared with the weight of its dam.

A well fed cow's "first impressions" of hay are more reliable than the ordinary analysis of the chemist.

The best remedy against drouth is persistent cultivation, and especially where there is but little moisture.

Bank up the manure yard so that the water on the outside cannot get in and that on the inside cannot get out.

A writer in popular gardening thinks that plants are injured by having the pots too large rather than too small.

Try new varieties of seed corn, but don't give up your own until you are convinced that there is something better.

One of the cheapest and best fertilizers is the refuse ground fish from the fisheries. It gives good results on all kinds of soil.

The best mulch for strawberies after they have started is pine needles, which should be placed around the roots to kep the fruit clean.

Never let a calf go hungry because it will not drink cold milk. If you have not the time or patiences to warm the milk sell the calf to some one who will do it.

If the grapevines have not already been pruned do not delay about it any longer. Remember that it is last year's growth that sends out the bearing shoots this year.

It is not practicable to train a peach horizontally, as the growth will not take that direction, but persists in sprouting upward and from as near the collar as possible.

There is such a thing as fatty degeneracy, by which all the tissues become impaired, and the animal is weakly and worthless. Fowls can be made so fat that they will not lay well.

Cabbage and other plants that have been wintered in cold frames need close attention. They should be exposed, to harden them, whenever the weather will allow.

Cabbage plants are very hardy, and it is said that they can endure a temperature of 12 degrees above zero. They may, therefore, be transplanted as soon as the ground is warm enough to do so.

Grow a crop of peas in the old orchard, and let the pigs harvest it. Sow early two bushels to the acre, with four hundred pounds of good fertilizer. It is good for the peas, better for the pigs, and best for the orchard.

Constitution should be the test word in selecting fowls for breeding. There's nothing more vexatious to the breeder than to see chickens drop away with no apparent disease after all the care and trouble that has been bestowed upon them.

A vegetable garden is nothing if not highly manured; it is ample plant food that gives to esculents that quality of tenderness and flavor that is so highly prized; it is the same that gives the large crops that alone ought to be satisfactory.

A good condition powder for fowls is made as follows: One pound each of ground bones, dried meat, linseed oil and fennyrick; an ounce each of sulphur, pepper, ginger and copperas.—Give a small quantity once a day mixed with soft feed.

The finest stalks of asparagus are raised by giving the plants plenty of room. Set the roots in rows four feet apart, and three in the rows. Keep the land free from weeds and manure every year on the surface. The manure should be fine and well rotted.

To cure a cow of the habit of sucking herself, make a saturated tincture of powdered aloes and alcohol, keep it in a mucilage bottle, tightly corked and paint the end of each teat with the mixture, and the cow will soon become disgusted.

It is said that the minorca fowls, so well known in England, are not bred in this country. There has, however, been a recent importation for a Philadelphia breeder, which will be exhibited at the next State Fair. It is claimed that they will lay over 200 eggs a year per hen.

As soon as the strawberries begin to send out buds rake over the bed well, removing all the covering. Then place, by scattering it around each plant, a small quantity of kainit, and if the plants have been thrown out of the ground by the frost, see that each is firmly set in position again.

Sheep collect many weeds and grasses that are valueless, and thrive in pasure upon which cattle could not exist. They scatter their droppings evenly over the fields, and are the best factors for promoting fertility. If hurdled they can be kept upon a small area with profit.

The barnyard in winter is often the deathtrap for live stock. Pools of water, liquid and solid manure are allowed to freeze, and then alternately make a nasty, loathsome mass, through which the stock must wade in going for water. Remedy this evil if you would have your stock healthy.

Excellent breakfast cakes are made of three eggs, one teaspoonful of sugar, one coffee cup of sweet milk, one cup of warm water, three tablespoonsful of yeast, flour enough to make stiff batter. Leave the whites of the eggs until the batter has risen, then add them, also a a pinch of salt. If started the night before, these cakes are delicious. They will be as light as puffs.

Many have an idea that it is best to set plants in rainy weather, but this is a mistake, if the soil is not very light and loose, because when the ground is wet it is very difficult to set a plant without pressing the earth around it so as to be hard when it dries, and it sets together so compactly that the roots can get but little air or nourishment, and as the hard ball of earth is where no after cultivation can reach it, the roots of the plants must struggle to get beyond the hard earth before they can find the roper conditions for a vigorous plant rowth.

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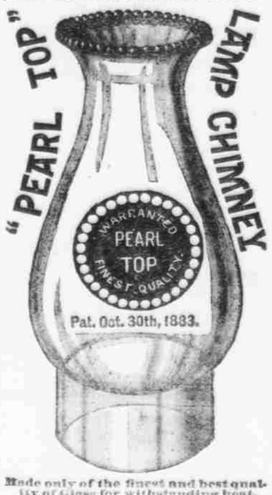

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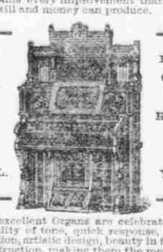

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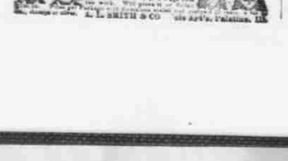

Dreaming.

Dr. Delaunay, an eminent French physician, writes to the Paris Biological Society on the subject of dreams. He claims that the character of our dreams is very much determined by the position we occupy in sleep. The most general method of lying, perhaps, is on the right side, and it is appears to be also the most natural method, for many persons object to lying on the side of the heart, which it has been more than once asserted should have action during sleep. Nevertheless, Dr. Delaunay's statements hardly harmonize with this opinion. When one sleeps on the right side, that is to say upon the right side of the brain, one's dreams have marked and unpleasant characteristics. These characteristics, however, are essentially those which enter into the popular definition of dreams. One's dreams are then apt to be illogical, absurd, childish and uncertain, incoherent and full of vivacity and exaggeration. Dreams that come from sleeping on the right side are, in short, simply deceptions. They bring to the mind very old or faint remembrances, and they are very often accompanied by nightmares. Dr. Delaunay points out that sleepers frequently compose verse or rhythmical language, while they are lying on the right side. This verse, though at times correct enough, is absolutely without sense. The moral faculties are absent. On the the other hand, when a person slumbers on his left side his dreams are not only less absurd, but they may also be intelligent. They are, as a rule, concerned with recent things, not reminiscences.

How to Go to Sleep.

A writer in Hall's *Journal of Health* gives the following hints to prevent wakefulnes, which are no doubt efficacious:

"If you cannot go to sleep when you first go to bed, give orders to be waked up at daylight, get up promptly, do not sleep a wink during the day, go to bed at your regular time, with directtons to be waked as before; in a week you will find that you go to sleep promptly, but be careful to get up as soon as you wake in the morning, thus you will find out how much sleep your system requires, and act accordingly. Avoid sleeping in the daytime, for if you require seven hours of sleep, and spend that much at night, whatever time you spend in sleep during the day must be deducted from the seven hours, or you will soon be wakeful again. If you wake up at night, either go to bed two or three hours earlier, or else got up, even if it is one o'clock in the morning, and do not sleep a moment, until your regular time for going to bed. If you wake and do not sleep in the daytime, you will find out in a week how much sleep you require, and then act accordingly. Nature loves regularity, and four hours sleep from 10 to 2 is said to be worth six hours after 12 o'clock.

A Modern Fable.

A fox who was passing through the forest one day heard a great dispute among the hares, and he turned aside to find several of them engaged in hard knocks around a burrow.

"What is all this row about?" demanded Reynard as he fell among them.

"Why, sir," replied one of the hares, "our father is dead, and we can't agree as to who shall possess his burrow."

"But it is large enough for you all."

"So it is, but that settles a matter of fact instead of principle."

"Well, I'll take the fact and you can keep the principle," said the fox as he took possession of the burrow.

Moral: When the heirs fight over the old homestead the lawyer comes to own the farm.

Nothing pays better than feeding the young cattle some grain when first turned out to grass, to keep up their strength and to counteract the too laxative effects of tender grass. If some grain is not given there is every likelihood that the animals will loose in strength, and will not grow and improve so rapidly as they otherwise would. It may be well to observe that the cattle are not turned out to pasture until the grain has attained to some size and become somewhat matured. It will be found if this is done the cattle will improve much faster than if turned out while the grass is tender and washy.

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